

## POETICAL.



## THE COMMON LOT.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Once in the flight of ages past  
There lived a man—and who was he?  
Mortal! how'er they tell be cast,  
That man resembles thee!

Unknown the regions of his birth,  
The land in which he died unknown,  
His name hath perished from the earth,  
This truth survives alone—

That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear,  
Alternate triumph'd in his breast:  
His bliss and woe, a smile, a tear!  
Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,  
The changing spirits rise and fall,  
We know that these were felt by him,  
For these are felt by all.

He suffered—but his pangs are o'er,  
Enjoyed—but his delights are fled,  
Had friends—his friends are now no more,  
And foes—his foes are dead.

He loved—but whom he loved, the grave  
Hath lost in its unconscionable womb;  
O she was fair! but nought could save  
Her beauty from the tomb.

The rolling seasons day and night,  
Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main,  
Ere while his portion, life and light,  
To him exist in vain.

He saw—whatever thou hast seen,  
Encounter'd all that troubles thee,  
He was—whatever thou hast been,  
He is—what thou shalt be!

The clouds and sunbeams o'er his eye  
That once their shade and glory drew,  
Have left in yonder silent sky,  
No vestige where they flew!

The annals of the human race,  
Their ruin since the world began,  
Of him afford no other trace  
Than this—there lie'd a man.

From the Kaickerbocker.

## "TIME STILL MOVES ON."

Time still moves on, with noiseless pace,  
And we are loiterers by the way:  
And many lose the race,  
For which they struggle, day by day;  
And even when the goal is gained,  
How seldom worth the toil it seems!  
How lightly valued when obtained,  
The prize that Hope esteems!

Substitutive to the winds of adversity.

We toss on life's inconsistent sea;  
This billow may our bark advance,  
And that may leave it on the lee:  
This coast, which rises fair to view,  
May thick be set with rocky mail,  
And that, which beetles o'er the blue,  
Be safest for the shattered sail.

The cloud, that like a little hand,  
Slow lingers when the morning shines,  
Expands its voluminous o'er the land,  
Dark as a forest-axe of pines;  
While that which casts a vapory screen  
Before the azure realm of day,  
Rolls upwards from the lowland scene,  
And from the mountain tops away.

Oh, fond deceit! to think the flight  
Of time will lead to pleasures strange,  
And ever bring some new delight,  
To minds that strive and sigh for change.  
Within ourselves the secret lies,  
Let seasons vary as they will;  
Our hearts would murmur: 'tho' our skies  
Were bright as those of Eden still!

## AGRICULTURAL.



From the Southern Planter.

## ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

Many who cultivate this most valuable article, are I find, wrapped in darkness respecting the management of it. Many who cultivate this valuable plant, manage the planting and tilling in such a manner as will not net them any thing; whilst there are others with-in my knowledge, who sink money at the business. But when rightly managed, it is certainly a lucrative crop.

In making the cotton ridges, it is of vital importance to plough deep, and throw the furrows up close, and the ridges should be made early, in order that they may settle before planting. I have seen many farmers who have lost greatly by not setting their ploughs to work early in the season. Procrastination is the cause of failure in many instances, but in none more surely than in this.

If the ridges are not well settled when the seed is put in, the farmer will either have to plough it up again, or replant. The former will throw him very much behindhand in planting, and the cotton, unless it is very much favored in the fall with a late season, will not mature before it is nipped by the frost; the inevitable consequence will be considerable loss. As to the latter, reason itself teaches that the older will shade that which is re-planted, and deprive it of its due and necessary share of warmth and nourishment. There should be a very small furrow run on the ridge to plant in, and a very light harrow to cover it with, as it is seed which is sure to rot when covered deep. When up, it should be scraped as soon as the third leaf makes its appearance.

The director or overseer should be present most of his time, to see that the ridge is well scraped; not a particle of the ridge should be left unscraped. I have seen fields of cotton literally lost by this one peice of negligence; they would suffer the workers to leave a small tuft of grass among the cotton, and before it is time to work it again, the grass is towering above the cotton; consequently the cotton is materially damaged. The next thing to be done to cotton after scraping all know to be moulting and hilling. The best plan, I find, is not to have a high ridge; it is not only more apt to retain its shape, but grows larger. I have seen some farmers hill their cotton so high that it would be equal to a potatoe ridge; consequently when there comes a rain, which is most commonly needed in the summer, the water runs directly to the middle, without penetrating the ridge.

Ploughs should be kept going until it is very large, for whenever the ploughs are stopped the cotton ceases to grow. I recommend topping in August, when cotton is large.

## A COTTON PLANTER

From the Genesee Farmer.

## PROPER SEASON TO CUT TIMBER.

Mr. Tucker:—I will suggest a few thoughts and facts, which have come under my observation, concerning the proper season of the year in which our building and fencing timber should be cut for profit and durability. Our ideas are derived, many times, from the tradition of others; and I perceive that the same powerful tradition that I have received of my father and aged friends, is abroad in the world. I. e. that timber, in order to be lasting, should be cut in the month of February; and in fact, so particularly have I, and many others of my acquaintance been, that we have cut almost all our rail timber in that season of the year; and if we were under the necessity of cutting a little at any other time, we considered it a misfortune, and cut as little as possible, thinking that it would soon rot. But facts have proved to my satisfaction the contrary. I came into this country early in the spring of 1810, and commenced on the farm on which I now live, the first of April following. On Monday we cut an opening on which to build our shanty. On Tuesday we cut poles and built us a shanty, and myself and two others took our provisions to said shanty the next day, and commenced chopping. We cut our rail timber as we found it when chopping, supposing however that it would not last long, but we could do no better. But to my great surprise, that timber has lasted beyond all calculation, being some of it sound yet; and in fact there were two poles taken from that shanty, (for we built another better one the same spring,) which happened to be saved and laid on the fence, about five inches in diameter, completely sound, yet one of them is a red elm, which lies on the fence to be seen now, and the other is a white ash, which I cut up into blocks and put under the corners of the fence when I moved it two or three years past. It cut as sound apparently as if it had not been more than four or five years since it was cut in the woods. It is twenty-eight years this present month since these poles were cut. Who can state and prove facts equal to these respecting timber that was cut in February? (You will remember that I published an account of the largest elder tree that has ever been given in the Farmer it being 16 1-2 feet high, 16 feet 4 inches horizontally through the top and 2 feet 6 inches from the body, 4 feet 6 inches from the ground.) I have observed and am able to show, that those rails that I cut and split in February rot soon, while those that I have ventured to cut in the spring or summer, when the bark would peel off, have remained heavy and sound much longer—tradition is to the contrary notwithstanding. I, therefore, think that timber will last much longer, cut when the sap runs freely, especially if the bark is stripped off, because in this case all of the sap runs out, while that which is cut when the sap does not run, retains all of the sap, which hastens its destruction. Further I think timber to be durable should by all means be cut when the bark will peel, and do not neglect to strip it off. Brother farmers, just try it, and then you will know for yourselves.

RUSSEL WEAVER.

Cambria, Niagara Co., April 22, 1838.

From the Cultivator.

## ON HILLING PLANTS.

Mr. Tucker:—I have seen in the columns of the Farmer, and the Cultivator, considerable written on the subject of hilling plants, particularly potatoes and corn, and the conclusion to which the writers have generally arrived, seems to have been that the practice was injudicious, and should be abandoned: To this conclusion I give my assent, so far as corn is concerned; as from the nature of the system of roots, and the manner in which the braces are thrown out, it is clear that hilling, by covering the first crop of these upper roots, and starting new ones, exhausts the plant needlessly, as but one set of brace roots are essential plants. But unless I am much mistaken, the case is different with the potatoe. In this plant, as every one who has paid attention to it knows the tuber or the valuable part, does not grow on the root proper, but on shoots protruded from the stalk of the plant beneath the surface of the earth. To produce good potatoes, and a large crop, the putting forth of these shoots should be encouraged as much as possible; and no way seems so likely to produce this effect, as providing a supply of light fresh earth around the stem, and renewing it as occasion may require. In my opinion, the experience of our potatoe growers is in accordance with these facts; certainly, my own would go most conclusively to show that the more ample the supply of light, rich, penetrable earth, furnished the plants, the better usually would be the crop. But it also follows, from my view of the matter, that the greatest care should be exercised, not to disturb any of the first formed shoots, by subsequent earthing; a point to which too little attention is paid in ploughing and hoeing this plant. I have noticed that in potatoe plants grown in hard land, or that were not properly hoed and furnished with a supply of loose earth for the shoots, that they were short and diminutive, the tubers crowded and usually inferior. A potatoe crowded

out of the ground, and exposed to the air in growing, is good for nothing; and where hilling is not practised, more or less will be in this predicament, if the crop is any thing like a fair one. You will, therefore, permit me, for the reasons given above, to question the propriety of not earthing potatoes, though the observance of hilling can well be dispensed with in the culture of corn. PLANTER.

From the New England Farmer.

## TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

Keep up such a source of social and friendly intercourse with the tenants of your stable, barn yards, and even your pig sty, that they may be as tame as kittens, and prick up their ears and wag their tails with joy and gratitude whenever you approach them. Animals will not thrive even on custard and apple pie if they must eat their allowance with fear and trembling, expecting every moment to be annihilated by their cross keeper: who, we are sorry to say, is sometimes more of a brute than any quadruped under his care. Besides, if any of your stock should be sick or lame, and need doctoring, you can better handle, and give them their prescriptions, if they are accustomed to kind and familiar treatment, than if harshness and bad usage had rendered them as wild as partridges, and cross as catamounts.

## MODE OF BREAKING STEERS IN A FEW DAYS.

Let the farmer carefully yoke his steers in a close yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked, which will be in the course of a day. Let them be yoked again the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them, in which station let them stand until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will be generally effected in one day, excepting the steers should be uncommonly wild, which will occasion a second day's practice after the same manner; and next day the steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before as usual, and let them be fastened to a wagon or any other carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process, the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.—New England Farmer.

## A CHEAP MANURE FOR CORN.

Plough up your ground intended for corn as early as you can plough it, when the frost is entirely out of the ground. Take of slaked ashes, two-thirds, and of ground plaster one third; mix them well together and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seeds as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it well over in the usual way. The corn will grow off finely, and retain a strong vigorous growth and green color, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest culture.

## USEFUL RECIPES.

To keep off or drive away Bed-bugs.—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedsteads, washings, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill or expel them.

Indelible Ink for marking Linen.—In four ounces of rain water, dissolve four drams of lunar caustic; when the solution is clear, add sixty drops infusion of nut galls, made by pouring one gill of boiling water on two drams of powdered galls. The wash. Dissolve one dram of pearl ash, and one dram of gum Arabic in one gill of rain water, with which wet the linen before you write it.

Swelling.—To scatter sw lings on horses or other cattle, take two quarts of proof whiskey, or other proof spirits, warm it over coals, but not to blaze; dissolve in it a pint of soft soap—when cool put it in a bottle and add a ounce of camphor. When dissolved it will form the liquid peddoo, a d is then ready for application, forming a cheap and useful remedy. When the swelling is on the leg, or any part that will receive a bandage, such bandage should be applied, and wet with the peddoo.

Cure for a Burn.—Scrape the inside of a potatoe; mix sweet oil and turpentine so as to make a poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately; it will extract the heat.

Cure for the Sting of a Wasp.—A little boy was stung severely, and was in great torture, until an onion was applied to the part affected, when the cure was instantaneous.

Cure for a Cough.—Take a lump of alum of the size of hen's egg, put it into a quart of good molasses and simmer the same over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

## SPRING &amp; SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

## DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES AND BONNETS, Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 9-1f

## BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE proprietors of this long established and well known Foundry, have made, and are continuing to make such improvements and additions to the establishment as to enable them to furnish with promptitude, every variety of types and printing materials of the very best quality, such as cuts and newspaper ornaments in great variety:

Flowers and Borders,  
Brass Rules,  
Leads and Quotations,  
Furniture,  
Quoins,  
Cases and Stands,  
Job Cases,  
Wrought and Cast Iron Chases,  
Composing Sticks,  
Galley of every description,  
Imposing Stones,  
Roller Stocks,  
Lead cutters,  
Parchments,  
Ball Skins, &c. &c.  
Printing Presses of every kind,  
Printer's Ink,  
Colored Ink,  
Varnish for making Colored Ink.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and executed in such a manner as to insure satisfaction.

CHARLES CARTER, Agent. Baltimore.

June 8, 1839.

## J. &amp; J. KYLE.

HAVE just received, a large assortment of Anker Bolting Cloths. Which will be sold cheap.

April 19, 1839.

## DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of

## WEST INDIA PRODUCE

on hand, which they would be happy to sell for cash, or on reasonable time for good paper, as cheap, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North. They have now just received and in store,

100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,  
150 do. Molasses,  
200 bags Cuba Coffee.

BARRY &amp; BRYANT.

Wilmington, N. C. June 22. 17-1f.

## WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR twelve months, a first rate WAGON DRIVER, of good character, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office, or at the Subscriber's. DONALD McQUEEN. Fayetteville, June 8, 1839. 15-1f.

## COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices.

## FOR SALE.

at Messrs. Hall and Johnson's store, Fayetteville. JOHN W. POWELL. Robeson County, July 27, 1839. 22-3m

## BLANK WARRANTS.

Deeds, (common)  
Sheriff's Deeds,  
Constables Ca. Sa. Bonds,  
Do. Delivery do

Appeal Bonds,

Equity Subpoenas,

Superior Court Fi. Fa.

County Court Sci. Fa. to re

vive judgment.

County Court Subpoenas,

Superior Court Warrants,

Bonds for Col'd. Apprentices.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Negroes for Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July

Term, 1839.

James H. Jerman, and others, } Petition for divi-

Zacheriah Davis, and others, } sion of negroes.

THIS cause coming on to be heard upon, the peti-

tion, answer, exhibits and proofs. It is agreed

by the parties, that the defendants cancel the

deed from Rachel Davis to them, for certain negroes,

land and other property, therein mentioned. And it

is further agreed, that the Court do, and the Court do

herby order, adjudge and decree, that James Dick-

son, Clerk of the Court, be appointed a commissioner,

to sell the following slaves: ANN, ROBERT, NELLY,

JACK, PHILIP and WILLIAM, late the property of

Rachel Davis, deceased; on the first Monday in Octo-

ber next, at the Court House in Kenansville, on a

credit of six months, the purchaser entering into

bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the

commissioner. For the purpose of making a division

of said property, agreeably to the prayer of the peti-

tion, and that the said James Dickson, for the pur-

pose of conveying said divided said notes or bonds,

amongst the distributees, take them i separate notes

or bonds, of the amount of one hundred dollars, or as

nearly so, as may be conveniently done; and that he

make report of the said sale, to the next term of this

Court.

It is ordered, that publication be made in the North

Carolinian for eight weeks, of this decree. A copy

from the Minutes, this 25th July, 1839.

JAMES DICKSON, Clerk. 25-5w

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Anson County,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July

Term, 1839.

Leak Broadway,

versus

John Jowers and Sa-

rah his wife, Ann,

Elizabeth and Wil-

liam Tray, Malinda,

Mary, Martha Jane

and Calvin White,

Pleasant M. Eliza,

Ann, Maria Jane,

Haupton D. Rebec-

ca, Eneline, Laura,

&amp; Elvina Lee.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that

the defendants reside beyond the limits of this

state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be

made for six successive weeks, notifying said non-

residents, personally to be, and appear before the

Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

at the Court to be held for the said County, at the

Court House in Wadesborough, on the second M-nday

in October next, then and there to show cause,

if any they have, why prayer of said petition should

be granted, otherwise, it will be taken pro confesso,

and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, Norflett D. Bogan, Clerk of said Court,

at office, the 2nd Monday of July, A. D. 1839.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk. 25-6t

August 17, 1839.

## CROCKERY.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 doz. Plates,

250 doz. Tumblers,

Just received and for sale.

PETER P. JOHNSON. 9-1f

April 20, 1839.

## "The North-Carolinian"

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Jour-

nal establishment, and made considerable ad-

ditions to it, is prepared to execute in a neat and

expeditious manner, BOOK, PAMPHLET AND

JOB PRINTING. He will keep on hand, a gen-

eral assortment of BLANKS, of the most ap-

proved forms, for Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Con-

stables, &amp;c. &amp;c. His prices are regulated by those

adopted at the Editorial Convention, held at Ra-

leigh. Hand Bills in medium, royal or super royal

quarto, for 30 copies, \$2 50, for 50 copies \$3, and

\$1 for every additional 100 copies.

Horse Bills—for a small one, 30 copies, \$3 00.

Larger ones in proportion to the size and number

printed.

Large Cards, a single pack, \$3, and \$1 25 for

every additional pack. Small Cards, a single pack

\$2, and \$1 for every additional pack.

BLANKS

Kept constantly on hand for sale at 75 cents per

quatre 82, for every additional quire under five, \$1;

exceeding five quires, 75 cents per quire.

H. L. HOLMES.

## E. J. &amp; L. R. CLARK.

Respectfully inform their

friends and the public, that they have opened a T. N.

SHEET IRON and COP-

PER WARE

Manufactory,

5 doors south of the Market

House, on Gillespie street,

where they will keep, con-

stantly on hand, a full

assortment of plain and Fan-

cy Japanese Tin Ware.

JOB WORK done at the shortest notice.

Orders from the country, would receive

prompt attention.

June 8, 1839.

## GLOBE EXTRA.

## Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

WE lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap periodical publication, the "Extra Globe." During the months when Congress is in session, we publish the "Congressional Globe," which gives a condensed report of its proceedings, weekly, for one dollar. In the interval between the session of Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe," for six months, containing the news, politics, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Daily Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to render them more convenient for preservation and reference.

Each number contains 16 royal quarto pages.

The important elections which will take place during the approaching Summer and Fall, and give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this quarter during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will also impart to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of Congress, more than ordinary interest.